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NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Amphibia, Anura, Leptodactylidae, *Leptodactylus syphax*: New state record

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Leptodactylus syphax Bokermann, 1969 is a mid-sized leptodactylid frog of the *Leptodactylus pentadactylus* species group (Heyer 1979). It is mainly known from open rocky habitats from central to northeastern Brazil, in the states of Minas Gerais, Goiás, Mato Grosso (type-locality), Piauí, and Paraíba, besides southern Paraguay and eastern Bolivia (Heyer 1979; Cardoso and Heyer 1995; Heyer 1995; De la Riva et al. 2000; Silva and Facure 2007; Uetanabaro et al. 2007; Frost 2008; Giaretta et al. 2008; Silva and Giaretta 2009).

During recent fieldworks (October 2008) at the municipality of Sacramento, state of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil, in areas of rocky *Cerrado* along the Jaguara dam lake, at the Grande river (ca. 20°06' S, 47°19' W), we heard several males of *L. syphax*, near rocky drainage streams. This species was also heard calling from the other side of the river (> 10 males), at Rifaina municipality (ca. 20°07' S, 47°20' W), in the state of São Paulo. Considering that this species was previously unknown from any locality in the state of São Paulo, we noticed the importance of documenting its presence there by capturing a specimen, but by that moment it was not possible because the absence of a boat to cross the river (± 1 km wide).

After two months (23-27 December) we returned to the same site, but males of *Leptodactylus syphax* were not calling. However, one adult female was collected (SVL = 70.9 mm; voucher: AAG-UFU 4400 - Herpetological collection of *Universidade Federal de Uberlândia*) at the margins of a seasonal rocky stream in a riparian forest, at the municipality of Rifaina (state of São Paulo).

Both reported localities (Sacramento and Rifaina) are located within the known range of *L. syphax* (see Figure 1); however the collected specimen represents the first record for the state of São Paulo, and fills a distribution gap of about 290 km between Uberlândia (Giaretta et al. 2008) and Alpinópolis (Cardoso and Heyer 1995), in the state of Minas Gerais.

Currently, *L. syphax* is not a threatened species (Heyer et al. 2004), but data on its geographic distribution is relevant for conservation purposes, since this species is a habitat specialist (rocky/lotic environments) (Heyer 1979; Cardoso and Heyer 1995; Silva and Giaretta 2009), and thought to have a very disruptive distribution (see maps of Heyer 1979 and Heyer 1995). Despite recent studies have been filling the gaps between populations of *L. syphax* from Central and Southeastern Brazil (e. g. Silva and Facure 2007; Uetanabaro et al. 2007; present study), the northeastern populations still seem to be isolated from the others, which could be indicative of the scarceness of field surveys in this region of Brazil.

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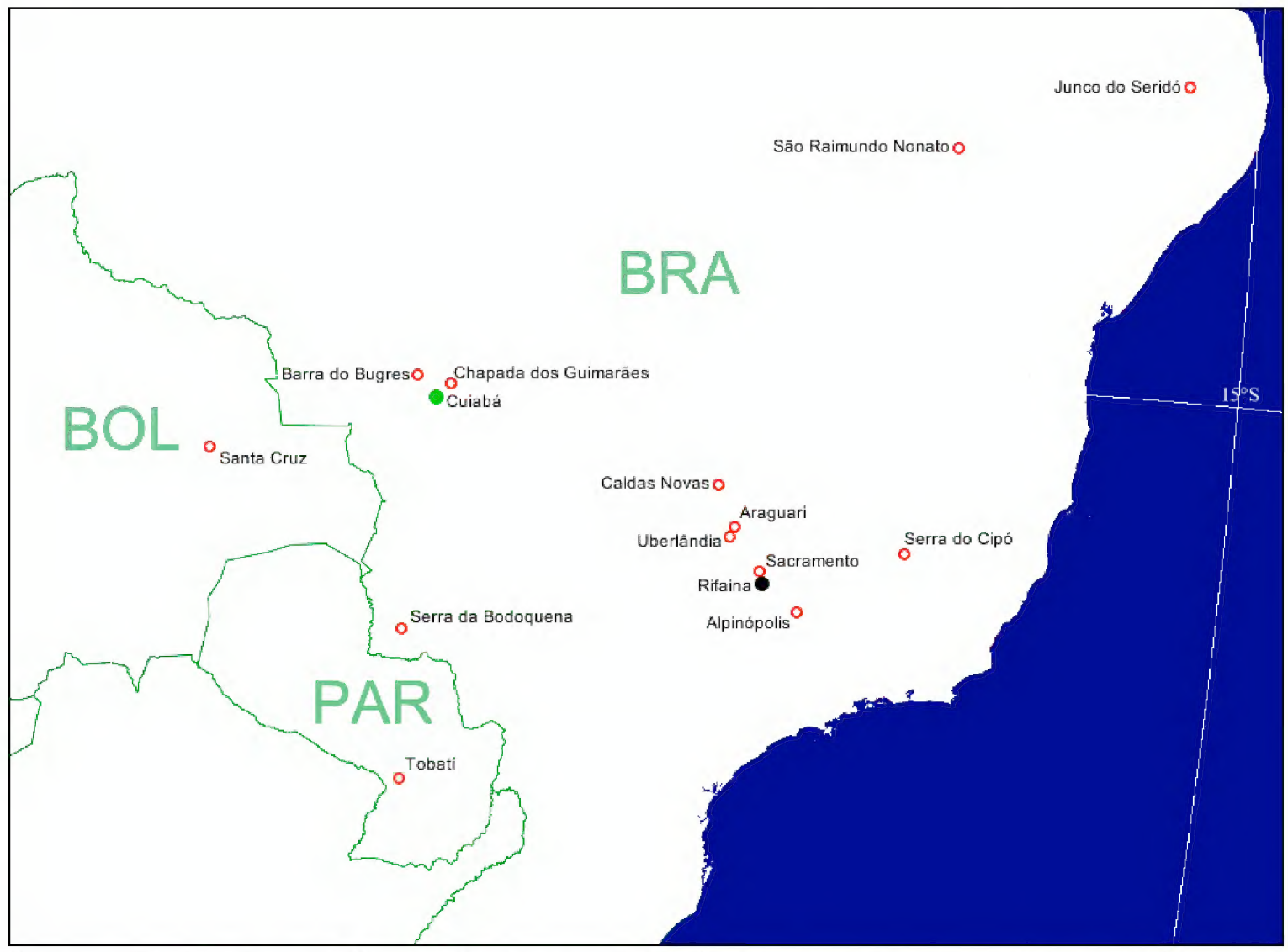

Figure 1. Known distribution of *Leptodactylus syphax*. Green: type-locality (Cuiabá, Mato Grosso). Black: municipality of Rifaina (first record for São Paulo). Red circles: data from Heyer 1979, Cardoso and Heyer 1995, Heyer 1995, De la Riva et al. 2000, Silva and Facure 2007, Uetanabaro et al. 2007, Giaretta et al. 2008, Silva and Giaretta 2009 (except for Sacramento, Minas Gerais State (present study)).

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